

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The subjoined article, says the Louisville Journal, from the Huntsville (Ala.) Independent, affords a cheering confirmation of the view we have taken of the public sentiment of the South touching the present aspect of the Kansas question. It unquestionably expresses the opinions and feelings of nine-tenths of the people of the South of all parties. It is certainly an indication, too bold to be questioned, as the Southern Monitor well says, that the rejection of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution would not array an "unanimous South" against the Union. On the contrary, adds the Monitor, we know that on a test vote of the people the Union men would carry the day two to one, and we are anxious to see the matter tried.

The fire-breath of the South and the Abolitionists of the North are in a terrible stew at this time about the admission of Kansas into the Union. It is amusing to watch them and listen to their ravings. To hear them talk, the uninitiated would conclude that the Union was on the point of being "busted up" and destroyed forever. In Alabama they are rampant and threaten terribly. The Alabama Legislature put the ball in motion by declaring, unanimously, that a rejection of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution would be just cause for a disruption of the Union. They provided for a State convention to be held a certain number of days after their rejection, for the purpose of taking the proper secession step. These resolutions were thundered forth and echoed and re-echoed throughout the South, to the great delight of certain Union destroyers. They commented upon them with gusto, and said that the wise, just, and patriotic resolutions, which breathed wrath and brimstone, were forwarded to Washington, with a view to intimidate the poor members of Congress, and make them vote for the admission, whether right or wrong. We presume they were noticed by Congress about as much as a bull would notice a gnat upon its horn, and no more.

From the lights before us at the present time, we think the earnestness of our brave Legislature will be tested. Kansas will hardly be admitted, and then we shall see what will be done toward dissolving the Union. The Governor will, of course, call the convention, but we think it will be like calling spirits from the vasty deep. The people of Alabama will not respond to the call. They are not prepared to dissolve the Union yet, nor will they, but they are satisfied that a Territory refused admission into the Union because it presents a slavery Constitution. This is not the ground upon which Kansas will be rejected, if it should be rejected, the assumption of the chivalrous Alabama Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding. The Southern zeal of that grave body certainly got the better of their discretion about the time of the passage of these resolutions.

Now, our private opinion is, that the vote by the Legislature instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, was altogether unnecessary and uncalled for, to say nothing of the fiery resolutions in favor of disunion. We are all satisfied that our Representatives will vote right on that question, when they understand what is right. They certainly should have been left unmolested. It was not wise for a body of men away down in Montgomery to throw shackles around our Representatives, when they knew much less about the issues involved than those Representatives.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—Since our last notice of the religious revival in this city, there is no diminution of religious interest. The Union Prayer Meetings, of which we made notice, are still kept up, and the exercises continue to be of the most interesting character.

The early morning prayer meetings in the West End do not lose in interest. It has been well attended every morning. Prayers have been asked and offered up for a number.

The Young Men's Christian Union, at 7 1/2 o'clock is still continued at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Union. From fifty to one hundred and fifty have assembled each day and united in solemn exercise of devotion.

The Business Men's Union Prayer Meetings, at the First Presbyterian Church, though not as largely attended throughout the week as formerly, continue to be a point of great attraction.

Requests for prayers are sent in at each meeting, some of which are of a very touching character. Prayers for the business men of Cincinnati are especially offered up at every meeting.—This morning the church was full, and the usual devotional spirit was exhibited. It has been proposed to make this meeting a permanent one, to which business men of all denominations can repair, throughout the year, while on their way to business.

The Noon Prayer Meetings at Dr. Fisher's church has improved in attendance this week, and have been of unusual interest. According to the rules by which the meeting is governed an opportunity is given each day for those who wish the prayers of the congregation to signify it by rising. Numbers have risen every day, received the silent prayers of the congregation. Some have announced their convictions. The meeting to-day was one of deep solemnity.

was led by H. W. Hughes, Esq., of the Presbyterian church. On Monday, the meeting will be led by B. P. Baker, Esq., of the North street Baptist church.

In addition to these day-light Prayer Meetings, others have been held nightly in several churches, have been largely attended, and have performed a great work. We heard of many conversions during the week.

We are of the opinion, from all we observe, that there is no diminution of religious interest in the city. The members of the churches seem to be zealously employed, and the yield of new converts is as abundant as at any other time during the progress of the revival.

For services to-morrow, we refer to the "Religious Notices" in the advertising columns.—Cin. Times.

THE CHILD'S FUNERAL.—The obsequies over the body of the child McDowell Jones, were performed at the residence of Col. Brant this morning. Rev. Mr. Schuyler, of Christ Church, officiated.

In the death of the tender grand child, and the stately grand-father infancy and old age have met at the tomb. The infant of three summers, and the veteran of more than three score years and ten, pass through the shadowy gates to the spirit world together. The bright bud and the ripe fruit fall side by side, as though Death, in cutting down the former, had made a mistake and severed the latter. Yet, what is weakness, or strength; infancy, or old age; childhood, or manhood; hours or ages in the sight of Him, to whom a thousand years are as one day, and one day as a thousand years!—St. Louis News, April 15th.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF LECOMPTON PROSPECTS.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, (12th inst.) says:

All hope of carrying the Senate Lecompton Bill has passed away, and there are prospects that the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment of the House may finally be pushed through the Senate. It is contended that it gives the South all it asks for, and that we should not stand on the splitting of hairs; but my impression is that Kansas is dead for the present session, and as far as I am concerned, and I speak the sentiments of many, I hope never to see her resurrected. All the South can gain by her admission now is two Black Republican Senators. We are in no hurry for that, and with her bogus Free-soil senators, she might just as well do penance for two years longer.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Senate to-day confirmed John Cadwallader, Judge of the Eastern District Court of Pennsylvania, vice Kane, deceased; Morton, of Nebraska, as Secretary of Nebraska.

A Truly Remarkable Coincidence.

The leading editorial article in the Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman, of Thursday, April 15th, 1858, and in the Weekly Yeoman, of Friday, April 16th.

Every crisis in the affairs of the country, and every important national question which has arisen for the adjustment of Congress since the foundation of our government has produced, to a greater or less extent, new political combinations and changes in the construction of parties. These, as the Democratic party for instance, may be permanent in their organization and retain the same general characteristics from first to last; but the individuals composing them, as might naturally be expected among a people free from hereditary classification, are far from being permanent in their party attachments. These are changed with changing interests and social relations, or by difference of opinion in regard to measures which are necessarily the test of party fidelity. In England, a man who is born to the peerage may be safely set down for a Tory all his lifetime; but in the United States it often occurs that citizens, prominent in politics, in the course of a long series of years change their party associations if not their general views and principles. Such new political combinations are occurring at every step in our national career. Every new issue which presents itself, and every complication in our domestic or foreign policy, develops a new party in opposition to that great Democratic organization which is devoted to the maintenance of the federal compact in its original spirit and integrity. Indeed, opposition to the Democracy, whatever ground it may assume, or means adopt, to carry out its primary objects, has always been the life and essence of every temporary combination which has arisen to contest the field of national politics and strive for the control of the Federal Government. Even the Democratic party itself is not individually the same at various stages of its existence. While preserving its name and distinctive principles, and maintaining its position and ascendancy through nearly every great struggle, both elective and legislative, since the adoption of the Constitution, it has, nevertheless, like the human body, which is constantly assimilating and rejecting its constituent elements, undergone many material changes of composition in the course of a single generation. Upon the policy of the last war with Great Britain and the war with Mexico, upon the question both of the establishment and repeal of the Missouri Compromise, upon the issue of the admission of Texas, of a national bank, the independent treasury, the tariff, the compromise measures, the Kansas-Nebraska act, native Americanism, and the ever-varying, never-ending phases of anti-slavery, the Democratic party has lost and won a multitude of adherents, among the masses as well as in the walks of public life, without in the least affecting its integrity or arresting its triumphant progress. Although the position it assumed in reference to each of these issues was the signal for the desertion of many of its trusted and prominent leaders, and though its enemies, as now, predicted its defeat and speedy dissolution when grappling with these momentous questions, the result not only proved them false prophets, but vindicated the wisdom of its policy, and ultimately strengthened and consolidated its organization. Its action upon every measure of importance has been invariably endorsed by the people of this country when fairly presented as the test of its patriotism and political rectitude; and its course upon that question which at present engrosses the attention of Congress and the country will in like manner, when prejudice and excitement shall have given place to calm deliberation, stand the test of intelligent scrutiny, and receive the verdict of popular approbation.

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March 31, 1858—tr.

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E. P. ROSS, Vice President.
H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary & Treasurer.
S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
GEO. T. HART, E. W. Bailey, C. E. Ross, Charles G. Inlay, A. C. Cattell, Wm. H. Lewis, Jr., J. L. Porter, Andrew K. Chambers, John G. Dale, H. H. Cogshall, Foster S. Perkins, Samuel Jones, M. D., John H. Chambers, J. P. Chesapeake.

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 31, 1858—tr.

Farmers Union Insurance Company,
AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash Capital which is all paid up, \$200,000 00
Surplus in addition thereto, \$37,138 82

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and on deposit, \$13,482 98
Cash in the hands of Agents and in course of transmission secured by bonds with sureties, 6,657 92
Real Estate and Mortgages, (6 & 7 per cent interest), 192,315 00
19 Bonds, security simple, (interest 6 per cent), 47,495 00
Bills Receivable, viz: Promissory notes payable on demand, 4,500 00
Cash due from responsible parties on demand, 1,333 47
Interest accrued and principally due January 1st 1857, 11,045 56

\$37,138 82

LIABILITIES.
Losses adjusted and not due, \$1,150 00
Losses in the hands of insured, 3,855 00
Losses claimed and resisted, 2,000 00
Losses reported upon which no action is taken, 1,060 00
All other claims against the company are small not exceeding, 300 00

\$8,405 00

Whole amount of risks taken during the year, \$2,908,302 00
Whole amount of property at risk at date, 2,754,602 00

J. E. CAMPBELL, Secy.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD, Athens, January 24th, 1857.

Personally appeared Francis Tyler President, and J. E. Campbell Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.

P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the year &c., will be sent you for circulation soon as printed.

J. R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 31, 1858—tr.

STATE
Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Office Harrisburg, Pa.

CAPITAL 350,000 DOLLARS.

Insure all the safer classes of Property against Loss by Fire, Perils of Inland Navigation and Transportation.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
S. WARD, Secy.
L. MORTON, Vice Pres't.
J. R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 21, 1858—tr.

CARD.
HAVING SOLD OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Books and Stationery to KEENE & CRUTCHER, we take pleasure in recommending them to all our customers and friends. Give them a call.

March 12-14m. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

NOTICE.
I HAVE SOLD TO Messrs. KEENE & CRUTCHER my entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Books and Stationery, and bespeak for them the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to me.

March 12-14m. H. EVANS.

NEW FIRM.
ED. KEENE. JOHN N. CRUTCHER.

KEENE & CRUTCHER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Books & Stationery,
OF H. EVANS, also that of MORRIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the same place, and under the same name, and with the strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage.

March 12-14m.

To Contractors and Builders.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL APRIL 25th, for building a house of worship seven miles from Frankfort on the Lexington turnpike.
A plan and specification can be seen on application to the subscribers in the vicinity, but we invite plans and bids to be sent to—

J. B. WILKINSON, Esq.,
of Lexington Observer & Reporter copy to amount of \$2, and charge Commonwealth.

House and Lot for Sale or Rent.
THE undersigned wishes to sell or rent the former residence of Mrs. Maria W. Noel, on Main street, Frankfort, Ky. Apply to
Feb. 10-46wft. S. M. NOEL.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

Democracy.

Of all the absurd and pernicious theories which have emanated from the ill-balanced brains of political schemers and which have been recklessly defended by their unthinking followers, the most dangerous in its practice and tendencies is that now almost universally held by National Democrats, that a majority can change a State Constitution at pleasure, notwithstanding any provision in that Constitution itself to the contrary. It is admitted by all true lovers of liberty that every man has inherently the natural right to resist oppression and tyranny, and few Americans will be found in whose hearts there is not the reflection of the sentiment of one of the great est of American statesmen, that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." The natural right of communities of men to form organizations to resist and overturn governments which trample them under foot, and to resort to violence in setting aside governments when their is no legal mode of gaining their liberties, is undoubted; it has been implanted by the Almighty in the nature of man, and is a heaven descended boon. This is the right of revolution. It is the same right which our English ancestors rose in their majesty, and under the lead of Oliver Cromwell, first dethroned the lying oppressor, Chas. Stuart, and then beheaded him, their King. It is the same right by which Protestant England, led on to victory and honor and religious and civil freedom by the sordid and melancholy Dutchman, the gallant and chivalrous and heroic Prince of Orange, stripped the purple robes from the form of the murderous oppressor, James II., and gave to his hellish minions the leaden death and stricken battle in the ford of the river Boyne. It is the same right, too, by which our own ancestors of 1776, led on to liberty, by God's chosen servant, George Washington, resisted the fleets and armies of the crazed monarch of England, until the British Lion crouched before the American eagle at York town. All these valiant blows for freedom and independence were struck in defiance of established law, and precedent, and custom, in the assertion of a God given right. But it is not proper to confound this natural revolutionary right to resist oppression, with the legal right to set aside law and government. A man may have the natural right to resist an unendurable law, but he can have no legal right to do that which the law says he shall not do. Power remains the same, no matter in whose hands you lodge it—whether in the hands of one, an oligarchy, or the many—and an unrestrained and irresponsible exercise of that power constitutes a despotism; and all men are agreed that despotism lodged in the hands of one intelligent man, is far preferable to the despotism of an ignorant and stupid mass.

Pure Democracy, as distinguished from Representative and Constitutional Republicanism, places all power in the hands of the people without any restraint upon its unlimited exercise, except the mere caprice and unruly and fickle passions of the majority. This sort of Democracy existed in its greatest perfection among the Grecian Republics, and, more recently, during the Reign of Terror in France—when a brazen-faced strumpet, representing the Goddess of Liberty, denounced all religions, and in the name of the divinity whom she professed to worship proclaimed to a drunken mob the principles, as she understood them, of liberty, fraternity, and equality—the equality of the virtuous with the meretricious, of the good with the wicked, of the refined with the vulgar, and of the intellectual with the idiotic. The sages whom it is our proud privilege to look up to as our ancestors, guarding against the recurrence of such scenes among us as had disgraced all previous attempts at self-government, in establishing our government laid down as its foundation a Constitution which they desired should remain intact during all time to come. And the people of the several States, patterning after the Federal Government, have adopted State Constitutions—Constitutions designed, as we contend, to place a restraint upon the exercise of power—Constitutions especially ordained for the protection of the weak against the strong, of the minority against the encroachments of the majority—Constitutions by which all alike are to be governed—Constitutions which cannot be infringed by the Executive, Legislative, or Judicial authorities without usurpation, nor by the people themselves without revolution and rebellion. Ever since the adoption of our Federal Constitution, and subsequently of our State Constitutions, it has been understood that the majorities in the several States, by recognizing their respective instruments, surrendered certain powers which they possessed, and that the Constitutions were to be so many guarantees to all persons of the maintenance of their rights and privileges as laid down in these respective instruments.

But recently a new light has dawned upon us, by the brilliancy of which men have been en-

abled to discover new theories of government.—We have been lately informed by no less distinguished a person than the President of the United States that no Constitution can be legally binding upon a majority; that a majority can set aside any and all Constitutions at pleasure, and can do it legally notwithstanding the Constitution itself may forbid it; that majorities can place no legal restraint upon their own powers, but can violate any compact they may form at pleasure, not because it is unendurable but because they are the majority and have the power. It would be difficult for any one to believe that so infamous and Jacobinical a doctrine could emanate from any American statesman, were it not distributed throughout the country with all the high authority that a Presidential message can lend to it. In his first message, Mr. Buchanan says that "if her (Kansas) Constitution on the subject of slavery, or any other subject, be displeasing to the majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period"—meaning, as afterwards appears, just as soon as they could call a Convention to overthrow it and set it aside as so much waste paper. But the Lecompton Constitution, which Mr. Buchanan calls the Constitution of Kansas, expressly forbids any change being made in it until 1864. How then, we ask, can the people of Kansas having once adopted it, legally set it aside before that time? Again, Mr. Buchanan says in his special message on Kansas:

"If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. It can unmake Constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say they can impose fetters upon their own power which they can not afterwards remove."

There is the vile mobocratic doctrine in all its naked deformity; the folds of the reptile are there already fully prepared for the fatal leap, and its forked tongue even now threatens with destruction our republican institutions; it is well that the gallant band of Americans in Congress promptly set their armed heels upon it and "crushed out at once its venom and its strength." It should be remembered that Charles of England proclaimed the same doctrine—that the sovereign power was his, that he was not bound by any compact he might make with or any promise he might give to his people; that in short he could not place any restraint upon his own power—that with this insolent theory upon his lips he violated his oaths and the chartered liberties of his subjects, and his head hit the dust; fit doom for the promulgator of such an idea! His son James was dethroned for the assertion of the same dogma. And, although the majority can not slay themselves, yet, let this idea once prevail in our midst and before long, it requires no prophetic vision to predict, we must bid farewell to the perpetuity of well regulated republican institutions; the bulwarks of our liberties will be cast down, and the skeletons of our constitutional freedom will be overturned; we will then soon behold, like the ancient Romans, the plundering Gaul on the very steps of the Capitol, and the vandal defacing the carved beauty and the exact proportions of our temple of liberty, in the ruthless pursuit of spoil. What prompted Mr. Buchanan to send forth such a doctrine in his message—a doctrine worthy of the filthiest of any of the *vans collotes* who filled the air with demoniac yells at the sacking of the Tuilleries? Was it any part of his duty to enunciate his opinions on any great theory of government? Is it not evident that it was incorporated into the message merely to reconcile the Northern Democracy to the Lecompton imposition, by telling them that the free soil majority in Kansas could do away with slavery at once in defiance of the Constitution, and that it was the quickest way to turn a slave Territory into a free State? and to do this while his Southern confederates in this monstrous cheat should declare to the southern people that the Democratic party was entitled to the gratitude of the South for establishing slavery in Kansas? and thus carry out the deceitful policy towards both North and South by which alone the Democracy have always succeeded?

No one could have supposed that the Southern Democracy, who are organized upon principles widely different from the gutter Democracy of the North, could ever have acceded to a theory so subversive of law and government. But they have done so, they have sold out body and soul. It is true that some few Southern Democratic Congressmen put themselves on record as dissenting from the views of the President, but they, nevertheless, voted for the Green amendment which substantially contained it. One or two Democratic papers in Kentucky denounced the doctrine at first, but, having been whipped into the ranks by Federal threats and bribes, they now give in their unadvised adhesion to this trick up on the South; while the Lexington Statesman, the central organ of the party in the State, has endorsed this doctrine from the beginning.—Even the Democratic House of Representatives of Kentucky, so far truckled to the behests of the Federal Executive as not only to endorse him in his views, but to reiterate them on their own responsibility. Here is the record in an extract from the resolutions offered by Mr. Maehen, and voted for by every Democrat in the House:

"Resolved, That the dominant division of the people of the Territory of Kansas having elected a Governor and other State officers, together with a Legislature, according to the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution, *pledged to organize the Government as soon as admitted into the Union under said Constitution, and therefore provide for the calling of a Convention to amend or reconstruct said Constitution in accordance with the will of the people of said State; it is obvious that the immediate admission of the State will terminate all external agitation, and, in a short time, must bring quiet to that distracted people.*"

This resolution is couched in the accustomed muddy language so much in vogue among the unwashed, but it is not very difficult to arrive at its evident meaning. What other significance can it have than that the "dominant division of the people of Kansas" have the legal right, without resorting to revolution, to set aside the Lecompton Constitution at pleasure, and to change it in any manner, in defiance of the Constitution itself? Are not the State officers and Legislature of Kansas Abolitionists? and do they not declare to "reconstruct said Constitution," so as to exclude slavery from the State? Is this the reason why the Democrats in the Kentucky Legislature wished Kansas admitted into the Union "according to the recommendations of the President?" Do they desire to restore peace to Kansas and to the Union by the "immediate admission of Kansas" under the Lecompton Constitution, in order to enable the "dominant division" in that Territory to trample the Constitutional rights, guaranteed to slaveholders in

Kansas by the Lecompton Constitution, under foot? What an idea to emanate from Kentuckians! Will the people of this State uphold the party which adopts this way of restoring peace to the country? Let us apply this rule to Kentucky. In this State we have about 40,000 slaveholders and upwards of 700,000 non-slaveholders. The Constitution of Kentucky protects slavery, and prevents the Legislature from abolishing it; the Constitution also contains a provision preventing its being altered for a specified number of years. If the large majority of non-slaveholders in this State desired it, could they abolish slavery in defiance of the Constitution? or can they change that Constitution before the time specified in that Constitution shall have elapsed? If our Democratic contemporaries think this can be done, we ask them to boldly assume such a position. If not, what becomes of their argument in the case of Kansas? We contend that the Constitution of Kentucky is a compact by which the rights of slaveholders are secured to them, and that the majority cannot violate it any more than the minority can do so. Will any of our Democratic friends dispute the position? We dare them to do so! They are too cowardly to do so! Old Kentucky would soon brand them as a set of dangerous mobocrats; and not even Federal smiles, nor advertisements, nor foreign appointments, nor post offices, nor surveyorships, nor bright golden dollars could save them.

AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—We place at the head of our columns the names of the American candidates for the various offices to be filled in this county at the approaching August election. We need say nothing in reference to the fitness and qualifications of our standard bearers. They are well-known in the county, and, together, they constitute a ticket which can't be beat. The Convention was an unusually large one.—Every precinct in the county was represented. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and every American delegate returned to his home fully determined to do his duty and his whole duty. We had the pleasure of conversing with Americans from every part of the county, and we were assured by them that since the organization of our party, they have never known more harmony to exist among its members than at this time.

The resolutions adopted by the convention breath the proper spirit. They enjoin the determination of the Americans of this county to stand by their principles more firmly than ever. They speak fully and openly in reference to the Lecompton fraud, and sustain the course of Crittenden, Marshall and Underwood in reference thereto. Let others do as they may, but the Americans of Franklin will always prefer to do that which is right and best for the interest of the whole Union, rather than do wrong, that one section of the Union may reap "a mere temporary advantage" to its peculiar institutions.

My Sewing-Machine.

It is a tiny piece of skillful workmanship; not at all as I had fancied it to be; for I had pictured to myself a large, clumsy affair; with a voice of thunder, and huge iron wheels and shafts; but this, with its soft musical tones, and above all its gleaming needle, which flies through the cloth like a magic thread of silver, seems but as a child's plaything, an elegant toy, or a bright vision from fairy-land which would soon melt away like a pleasant dream.

I have learned to love and cherish it as a living friend, and such indeed it proves to be, for its gentle, inspiring voice cheers my sadder moments, and seems to sympathize with my gay moods. I behold in it a release from the servitude to which woman has been condemned from the day on which the first needle work of the world was performed, when our mother Eve sewed the apron of fig leaves in the garden of Eden, down to the enlightened reign of the nineteenth century—a sweet relief to endless hours of toil, and a lighter of the many labors which woman has for so many centuries patiently and faithfully performed.

It is sometimes said that woman is inferior to man—that her mind can not reach to the standard of his higher intellect. But how can it be otherwise, when she is compelled to spend all her time in the wearisome discharge of domestic drudgery? of which that devoted to the cares of the family wardrobe is the most onerous. Afford her a fair opportunity, and let us see whether the inferiority will not be transferred to the other sex?

This great change, which will affect the history of future ages, is, in a great measure, destined to be wrought by this fairy-like piece of mechanism. Henceforth woman is no longer to be regarded as lower in the scale of intellect or achievement than man, and dependent on his judgment. She will ascend by the strength of her own disfranchised soul to a proud position, and while retaining all her sweet womanly nature and sympathies, will yet take her stand with man on the plane of intellectual achievement.

Why do we waste our precious school hours in the acquisition of useless and superficial accomplishments, to be forgotten when the after years of life surround us with high responsibilities? Should we not rather learn the management of this most womanly agent of domestic reform whose musical song is the Marseilles Hymn of woman's social redemption? Why is not the sewing machine introduced into our system of public instruction? why has it not a place in every school-room in the land? What branch of education is more urgently necessary than the comprehension of this tireless instrument whose glorious mission it is to economize our time and enable us to improve the rational powers conferred on us by the Creator.

Let us then forego the multitudes of useless occupations that now engross our time, and learn to interpret the great lesson taught us by the cheerful and musical language of this domestic Angel of the hearth-stone.—*Life Illustrated.*

¶ We are indebted to our old friend Capt. Charles F. Reynolds, clerk of the New Orleans, Memphis, Cairo and Louisville packet "Republic" for recent issues of New Orleans papers.

¶ J. E. Spillman, formerly a lawyer in Covington, has entered upon the sacred ministry.—He preached in the Presbyterian church in that city on Sunday.

¶ Secretary Cass says: "A passport, being a certificate of citizenship, has never, since the foundation of the Government, been granted to persons of color. No change in this respect has taken place in consequence of the decision of the Dred Scott case."

¶ Builders and Contractors, by calling at this office, can see a plan and specifications of the church building proposed to be erected seven miles from Frankfort on the Georgetown turnpike, proposals and bids for which are invited by an advertisement in our paper.

¶ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20.—td.]

American County Convention.

The American party of Franklin county assembled at Metropolitan Hall in the city of Frankfort, on Monday last according to appointment, for the purpose of nominating county officers.

PHILIP SWIGERT was called to the Chair and SAM. C. SAYRES appointed Secretary. The following is the list of delegates reported to the Convention:

Frankfort—J. Hogan, W. D. Robertson, John Henderson, John T. Steele, Hiram Berry, Richard Gillispie, Jno. M. Harlan, Wm. Showalter, Henry C. Mitchell, Leroy Woodbridge, Thos. J. Hutchins, Philip Swigert, R. C. Steele, John N. Crutcher, A. C. Hodges, T. L. Crittenden, Geo. Berry, T. Sidney Johnson, M. A. Gay, Walker Stephens, A. W. Dudley.

Forks Elkhorn—Thos. Steele, H. M. Bedford, Dr. J. G. Price, R. S. Wilson, B. F. Wilson, Sim. Ellis, W. I. Steele.

Peak's Mill—J. T. Graham, B. F. Graham, W. Morris, Wm. Flinn, Chas. Pearce, T. N. Sullivan, L. L. Sullivan, W. Parker, H. Church, W. V. Graham, Jno. Arnold, Jno. Baker, S. Pearce, C. D. Morris, Jno. S. Hawkins, John Church, P. Hampton, Wm. Church.

Bridgeport—J. Terry, B. Exum, Jno. Jenkins, J. D. Parreat, J. Parent, J. R. Hawkins, A. Julian, J. W. Russell, W. Vaughn, W. F. Parrent, J. S. McKendrick, Boyd Dooley, R. N. Allen. Bald Knob—L. Chisholm, A. B. Dooley, Loyd Hackett, F. Tracey.

Col. T. L. Crittenden then offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously: Resolved, That the number of votes which each precinct in this Convention shall be entitled to cast shall be one vote for each precinct, then an additional vote for every one hundred votes, and another vote for every fraction over fifty votes cast for Fillmore at the last Presidential election.

Which allows each precinct as follows: Frankfort, 5 votes; Forks, 2 votes; Peak's Mill, 2 votes; Bridgeport, 2 votes; Bald Knob, 2 votes.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Sheriff.

Messrs. H. I. Todd, Robert Church and H. B. Innis were placed in nomination, the ballot resulted in the choice of H. I. Todd, who was then declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Messrs. John M. Harlan and George W. Gwin were then nominated for the office of County Judge, the ballot resulted in the choice of John M. HARLAN, who was then declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

A. H. RENNICK was then unanimously nominated for the office of County Clerk.

Mr. Jas. MONROE was then unanimously nominated for the office of County Attorney.

Mr. W. F. PARRENT was then unanimously nominated for the office of Assessor.

Mr. Jno. R. GRAHAM was then unanimously nominated for the office of Coroner.

Mr. W. E. ARNOLD was then unanimously nominated for the office of Surveyor.

Messrs. H. R. Miller, R. E. Fennell and R. A. Bohannon were nominated for the office of Jailer, the ballot resulted in the choice of H. R. MILLER, who was then declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Mr. R. C. Steele offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That we will support the nominees of this Convention and use all honorable means to secure their election.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the Convention:

John M. Harlan, A. G. Hodges, Lloyd Hackett, Thomas Steele, J. R. Hawkins, John F. Graham.

Who reported the following resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That in Hon. Geo. R. McKee, the American clerk of the Court of Appeals, we have a standard-bearer eminently worthy of the confidence and support of the people of Kentucky, and we pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That in the language of the American party of another State, "we not only see no reason why we should abandon the conservatism of the American party and cease to maintain its principles, but every possible reason why we should adhere to them more tenaciously than ever."

Resolved, That the best hope of maintaining the Union of these States, under the National Constitution, is for the people of the United States to rally around the American party, who will defend that Union against all attacks whether they come from Northern fanatics or Southern disunionists and nullifiers.

Resolved, That the recent course of our distinguished fellow citizen and Senator, Hon. John J. Crittenden, as well as that of Hon. Humphrey Marshall and W. L. Underwood in reference to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, meets our hearty and unqualified approval, and they deserve the thanks of every patriot and lover of republican institutions for the noble stand they have taken in defense of popular rights and in behalf of truth and justice in opposition to fraud and injustice.

Resolved, That while we would be glad to see Kansas come into the Union as a slave State, we are yet unwilling, in order to accomplish that result, to force a Constitution upon the people of that Territory against the clearly expressed wishes of a large majority of the voters therein, and any attempt by Congress to fasten a Constitution upon a free people without giving them a fair opportunity to vote upon it is a direct interference by the Federal Government with the question of slavery, is anti-republican and inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions.

Resolved, That the only fair and equitable basis for the adjustment of the slavery question so far as it affects the Territory of Kansas is that proposed by our distinguished Senator, Hon. John J. Crittenden.

Resolved, That the attempt of demagogues, disunionists, and federal office-holders to array the South, as a section, against the plan of adjustment proposed by Senator Crittenden, should receive the condemnation of every true friend of Southern interests, since the confidence of national men everywhere, in the honor and integrity of the South would be weakened, if, in order to gain a mere temporary advantage for slave institutions, the South should demand that which was unjust and anti-republican. The South best consults her interests by maintaining her ancient renown for unsullied honor. Let us do unto others as we would that they should do unto us.

Resolved, That the doctrine announced in the President's message, and maintained by his supporters and by the Democratic Representatives in the last Kentucky Legislature, to the effect that the majority in a State can unmake Constitutions at pleasure, notwithstanding provisions therein as to the time and manner of changing the same, is revolutionary in its character, and strikes at the foundation principles of our Government.

The Convention then adjourned sine die. P. SWIGERT, Chairman. S. C. SAYRES, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned proposes to publish, by subscription, a volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled, "Flowers and Weeds of the Old Dominion." Written by four persons of whom he is the only survivor.

They will form an octavo volume, of about 270 pages, printed on white paper and neatly bound in muslin.

Price to Subscribers, per copy, one dollar, payable on delivery.

So soon as the subscription shall be sufficient to pay the printer and the book-binder, the work will go to press.

JOHN LEWIS, Author of Young Kate.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 14, 1858.

P. S.—The subscription papers may be sent to A. G. HODGES, "Commonwealth Office," Frankfort, Ky.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION AT T. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Sets and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Sets, Chintz Prints, Figured Jacquets, Brilliant, Marcellins, Brochie Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858.—td. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858.—td.]

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10.—td.]

¶ We are authorized to announce that F. P. Holloway has accepted the nomination for Clerk of the County Court of Woodford county, made by the American Convention which assembled at Versailles on the first Monday in March, 1858.

April 3, 1858.—3w.

¶ We have been requested by Mr. FERRIS JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—te.

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858.—td.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857.—td. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by

Dec. 4, 1857.—td. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed, in store and for sale by

Dec. 4—td. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857.—td. R. C. STEELE & Co.

CODES OF PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Cal. Lewis, at the Stampingground, on the 13th inst., Mr. CANTERBURY WARRICK, of Franklin county, to Miss MARY C. daughter of Mr. Evan Wright, of Scott county.

In Flemingsburg, March 24th 1858, by Rev. J. P. Hendrick, J. B. Denton, to Miss FANNIE A. PALMER, both of that place.

Negro Woman for Sale.

I WISH to sell a NEGRO WOMAN between 45 and 50 years old, she is a first rate pastry cook, and woman of good character. For terms, &c., enquire of D. MEYERWEHER.

March 31, 1858.—td.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE undersigned will open a School for Boys in Frankfort, about the first of May next. By strict attention, with some experience in teaching, he hopes to reader satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

TERMS—\$15 per session of twenty weeks.

Apply to J. C. COLEMAN.

April 12, 1858.—td.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING, on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house, opposite Messrs. Averill & Kearns' Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles and refers to his customers there.

April 21, 1858.—td. JNO. W. VOORHIES.

STOVES & TIN WARE.

WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Showers and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most workmanlike manner.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering

of all descriptions.

Continually on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES;

Cisterns, Woll and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, &c.

¶ All orders promptly attended to.

